Bis Efforts to Preserve Peace While the Filipines Were Investing Manlia and Insulting Our Officers and Men-The Attack on Our Lines Long Premeditated Bis Correspondence With Aguinaldo.

Washington, May 31. - The War Department e-day made public a report from Gen. Elwell 8. Ous on the conditions which resulted in the war with the Filipinos. The report is dated April 4, and Gen. Otis deems it essential, in order to correct the somewhat prevailing impression that the Government of the United States is responsible, through deceit or wrongful action, for the existing hostilities, Correspondence between Aguinaldo and Gen. Otis is made part of the report. Gen. Otis says:

'It is well known that a small band of men, natives of Luzon and leaders of the rebellion of 1806 against Spain, were induced by the latter country, through a money consideration, to remove permanently from the islands. It is also well known that after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila and the blockade of that city by the United States naval forces a number of these men returned to the vicinity of Manila. . They were doubtless encouraged, without authority, to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent Government for the Philippine people, they themselves to become its controlling element. The widespread animosity which a great majority of the inhabitants of southern Luzon entertained against the continuance of Spanish domination made these people eager to assist any demonstration which promised deliverance. Aguinaldo and his associates landed from American vessels in Cavite ithe province of his nativity supplied by United States agents with arms and ammunition in small quantities for the purpose of raising a native force to assist the American troops to keep back from the shore of Manila Bay the senttered Spanish troops giving annoyance in that vicinity. Availing themselves of the zealous co-operation of the people of the southern provinces to terminate Spanish supremacy they took advantage of hostilities then existing between the United States and Spain, by which the great bulk of the Spanish army was held at Manila, to drive out or cupture the Spanish army detachments stationed at southern points, thus iscreasing their war munitions and being enabled thereby to add numerical strength to

In May, shortly after landing at Cavite, Aguinaldo issued a proclamation forecasting an independent Philippine government, with bimeelf se its Chief Executive Farly in August the establishment of the independence of the insurgent Government was officially proclaimed by him to the world, and as early as June he warned the United States authorities against the landing of its military forces on Philippine soil without first obtaining his consent, because, as he expressed it, 'the l'hilippine poople might consider the occupation of Philippine territory by North American troops a violation of their rights."

When the United States forces landed from their transports near and to the south of Ma-nila for the purpose of attacking the city, the fiction that they were acting as allies of the in-surgents and in furtherance of Philippine independence appears to have been conveyed by insurgent leaders, and thus, when the city was surrendered by the Spanish authorities, the insurgent troops entered the city to the number several thousand at the same time the United States was securing possession.

Subsequent efforts on the part of the United States to comply with the articles of capitulation with Spain, by occupying the city of Manila and its defences, and the demands of Aguinaldo to be piaced in possession of public buildings and to nominate for offices all city functionaries, have been fully shown in correspondence which has been already submitted. He released his hold of such portions of the city of Manila as were in possession of his troops, thereby permitting the United States to carry out its agreement with Spain, only after he had peremptory commands to do so, and then he established his military lines in close contact with the city limits, this on the plea that should Manila revert to Spain he desired to be in a position to take the offensive; and he even asked that his troops might be permitted to return to the positions evacuated by them in case Spanish authority should be restablished. Not yet prepared to declare hostility against the United States, he busied himself with strengthening his lines about the city, confining our forces strictly within its limits, while he and other rebellious subjects of Spain busied themselves with the formation of what they were pleased to call a republican form of government for the Philippine

Islands. "In the absence of Spanish authority with out adequate power to foreibly assert Itself many able and conservative men gave adherence to this seemingly de facto government, and continued to co-operate with it until the latter part of November, when the determination of Aguinaido and his confidential advisers for absolute political independence and their declared hostility against the United States, caused them to withdraw their adherence. Affairs thereafter were controlled by that radical element which, from the first, had manifested an unfriendly disposition and which, securing additional arms and ammunition from the Asiatic coast, organized, equipped and partially uniformed a military force, strengthened its lines around Manila and boasted of its ability to place 80,000 armed men in the field. Its established newspapers, printed in Manila, indulged freely in falsehood and abuse of American authority, insulting officers and men. The condition of affairs continued to grow more threatening daily, aided possibly by the quilet, undemonstrative attitude which the United States troops had assumed and their apparent disregard of the disparaging remarks of insurgent officers, both military and civil, who were permitted full freedom to circulate throughout the city at their pleasure.

Finally, carly in January, a few of the leading conservative Filipinos of the section, marking the critical condition of affairs and fearing war, which appeared inevitable unless some pacific measures could be adopted, waited upon and their declared hostility against the United

war, which appeared inevitable unless some pacific measures could be adopted, waited upon me and desired that I appoint a committee of army officers to meet a committee appointed by the insurgent government for the purpose of effecting some compromise by which peace might be maintained. The gentlemen were informed that I was ready at any time to open negotiations with the General of the insurgent army, but could not recognize in word or deed an insurgent government; that I would be pleased to appoint a commission to confer with one which Gen. Aguinaldo, as chief of the insurgent forces, might be pleased to name. This reply, made in written memoranda, was converted to Malolos, and clicited the following response:

response: "Malotos, Jan. 9, 1869, "Moj. Gra. Oils, General of the American Forces of General of the American Forces of Generation in Monilla, "General: Thave been informed, after the interview between the Commissioners of my Government and Mr. Carman, that there will interview between the Commissioners of my Government and Mr. Carman, that there will be no inconvenience on your part in naming, as commanding General, representatives that will confer with those whom I will name for the same object. Although it is not being explained to me the reason why you could not treat with the Commissioners of my Government, but gave the faculty of doing the same with those of the commanding General. "who cannot be recognized," nevertheless, for the sake of peace, I have considered it advisable to name, as "commanding General," a commission composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Fiorentine Flores, Ambrosio Flores and Manuel Arguiles, that they may together represent me and arrive at an accord with those whom you will name, with the object of using such methods as will normalize the actual situation created by the attitude of your Government and troops.

"If you will deign to attend to said Commissioners, and through these methods come to some understanding. "If only temporary." I all yours time the peace and harmony among ourselves, the Philippine public would resent a grateful glory.

"Tan yours timeral, with the highest consideration, Your most respectful servant."

"To this letter I replied as follows:

"The petral and Edmand Army Corres."

"The petral and Edmand Army Corres.

"Manualla, Commanding Recolutionary in the Mallades, P. I.

"Construct. They the honor toucknowledge

"Gen. Fusio Aguinatio, Communiting Recolutionary force: Mulaist, P. L.

CENERAL: I have the honor teneknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day, and am much pleased at the action you have taken. I greatly regret that you have not a clear understanding of my position and moives, and trust that my explanation, assisted by the conference I have invited, will make

them clear to you.
"In my official capacity I am merely the agent of the United States Government, to con-

duct its affairs under the limits which its Con-

duct its affairs under the limits which its Constitution, laws, precedents and specific instructions prescribe. I have not the authority to recognize any national or civil power not already formally recognized by my devernment, unless specially authorized to do so by the Instructions of the Executive of the United States. For this reason I was unable to receive officially the representatives of the revolutionary Government, and endestinguished gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to converse a few evenings since. You will be ar witness that my course throughout my entire officials connection with affairs here has been consistent, and it has pained me that I have not been able to receive and answer communications of the Cabinet officers of the tovernment at Maloos, learing that I might be erroneously charged with lack of courtess. "Permit me now briefly, tieneral, to speak of the serious misunderstanding which exists between the Filipino people and the representatives of the United States Government, and which I hope that our Commissioners, by a thorough discussion, may be able to discel, I sincerely believe that all desire pence and harmony, and yet by the machinations of evil disposed persons we have been influenced to think that we occupy the position of adversaries. The Filipinos appear to be of the opinion that we meditate attack, while I am, under the strict orders of the President of the United States, to avoid conflict in every way possible. My troops, witnessing the earnestness, the comparatively disturbed and unfriendir attitude of the revolutionary troops and many of the critzens of Manila, cohelude that active hostilities have been determined upon, although it must be clearly within the comprehension of unprejudiced and reflecting minds that the welfare and happiness of the Filipino people depend upon the friendly protection of the United States, and the action of its Congress must also be secured before the Escutive of that deventue to short with that end in view. There should wait, at least, befo

position to meet an entire myself, General, Permit me to subscribe myself, General, Permit me to subscribe myself, General, Termit me to subscribe myself, General, with the highest respect. Your most obsdient servant.

Major-Gen, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding. Two members of the commission appointed by Aguinaldo were officers of his army, the third being a distinguished lawrer, not a member of the Majolos Government. On behalf of the United States, Gen, R. P. Hughes, Col. J. F. Smith of the California Volunteers and Lieut.-Col. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate of the department, were detailed. The joint commission had several sessions, extending over a period of some three weeks, but no conclusions were reached, as the insurgent members could not submit any formulated statement which they were able to maintain.

They presented as the desire of the insurgents absolute independence under the projection of the United States but the nature

ents absolute independence mader the pro-cetion of the United States, but the nature nd scope of the protection wished for the build not explain, and the conferences resulted

and scope of the Dinted States, but the nature and scope of the protection wished for they could not explain, and the conferences resulted in failure.

"During the latter part of January the insurgents along their established lines and within the city exhibited increased aggressiveness, assuming a deflant attitude, so much so that our troops were gathered well in hand to meet any demonstrations which might be attempted. Insurgent armed parties entered far within our lines and deflect our troops to resist their approaches. To arrest these proceedings, our officers and citizens of Manila connected with the insurgent government were sent to insurgent general officers at various places along their lines to request that they keep their men in check, which the latter invariably promised to do paying, however, little heed to their promises. On Feb. 1 asmall detachment belonging to our territory and sent to Malolos. This act brought on the following correspondence:

"Headquasters Bepartment of the promises. Manila, P. I., Feb. 2, 1883.)

"Gen. Emilo Amendid, tomanning Phitoping Resolutions of Force, Malolos."

"Gen. Emilo Amendid, tomanning Phitoping is now busy in perfecting, has been missing for two or three days, and is reported to be confined in Malolos. The detachment was sent out to do work within the city, with directions to confine Itself to the city and subtrain lines. Why they were arrested I do not inderstand, nor can I imagine for two or three days, and is reported to be confined in Malolos. The detachment was sent out to do work within the city, with directions to confine Itself to the city and subtrain lines. Why they were arrested I do not inderstand, nor can I imagine for what reason they are held at Malolos, I am also informed that a citizen connected with Harper's Weekly, a newspaperof New York, engaged in taking views for that paper, has also been arrested and held as a prisoner. I know anothing of this except from report, not do know, is also held as a prisoner. I send my staff officer, Lieut, Haan make inquiry and request your action in th

natter.

"I am doing everything possible to preserve the peace and avoid all friction until the Fillpino people can be made fully acquainted with the sentiments and intentions of the American Government, when I am confident that they will appreciate the endeavors of the United States, and will again look upon that country as their friend and protector. I also fully believe that the present unrest is the result of machinations of evil-disposed persons.

"I am, General, most respectfully your

I am, General, most respectfully you bedien servant. Orts.
Major-General U. S. V., Commanding.
"This reply was received:
"Major-Gen. Oits, Chief of the Forces of Occupant

"This reply was received:
"Major-Gra, Oir, Chief of the Force of Occupation of Manita and Cavill.
"General: In reply to your letter of Feb. 2.
I have the honor to state that the Sergeant and the four American soldiers of Engineer Corps to-day liberated were detained within our territory, beyond our advanced lines on Solis street, examining our intrenchments and defences at a distance of less than 280 metres. The said individuals carried a revolver, knives, and compass, plans of Manita and its suburbs, a book with topographical notes, a measuring tape, a machete, two penknives, scales, &c.

"I deeply regret that these soldiers have been taken within our lines, according to the testimony of our officers, witnesses of their detention, inasmuch as there exists a decree, dated Oct. 20, which prohibits all foreigners from approaching our defensive works, taking plans, or entering our territory with arms, although free transit is permitted all who are unarmed. The correspondent of Harper's Weekly has been detained in San Juan dei Monte taking photographic views, and the proof of this is that in care of Col. Miguel he has been sent his camera and his horse.

"I must state that in consideration of the friendship of the Filipino people for the Americans, the said soldiers have not been imprisoned, but detained, in accordance with the spirit of the decree of Oct. 20 last. They have been issued the daily rations of our officers. If they have been uncomfortable it is due to the excessive sobriety of our race and of our soldiers, who are accustomed to eat but little and to sleep on the bard ground.

With these explanations, I believe, General, you will understand the motive for the decreton of your soldiers to-day liberated and who have been treated with all due consideration. I therefore hope that your determination may be another motive on which to hase our friendly relations with the great American republic, and in consideration of this is also decree the liberty of the correspondent referred to.

'I am, General, as ever, your obedient ser-

cree the liberty of the correspondent referred to.

"I am, General, as ever, your obedient servant.

"Emilie Aguinal po."

"It will be observed that the insurgent Government insisted that this engineer party was arrosted outside of our small field of operations, which I am confident was not the fact, but the correspondence is given to show the efforts of the American authorities to maintain the peace. During all this time our officers and men were insulted and openly proclaimed to be cowards; our outposts were attacked at night, and the impression became general that the insurgents, notwithstanding our efforts, would indule soon in open attack and in the belief apparently entertained by them that they would incet with feeble resistance. Buring the entire month of January they had labored incessontly to strongly intrench their lines and place their artillery in position, and boasted freely of their intentions to soon drive the American forces out of Manila.

"On the night of Feb. 2 they sent in a strong detachment to draw the fire of our outposts, which took up a position immediately in front and within a few yards of the same. The outpost was strengthened by a few of our men, who silently bore their taunts and abuse the entire night. This was reported to me by Gen. MacArthur, whom I directed to communicate with the offser In command of the insurgent troops concerned. His prepared and the reply received both papers found in Gen. MacArthur, whom I directed to communicate with the offser In command the reply received both papers found the reply received both papers found in Gen. MacArthur, whom I directed to communicate with the offser In command the reply received both papers found the reply received both papers found in Gen. MacArthur, whom I directed to communicate with the offser I nearly in the papers of the analyse of Feb 4 another demonstration was made on one of our small outposts, which locupled a retired position at least 150 yards within the lines which had been mutually agreed upon, an insurgent approa

brought on the crisis, which anticipated their action. They could not have delayed long, however, for it was their object to force an issue before American troops then en route could arrive at Manila.

"The movements of troops during the protracted engagement which followed and their success at every point are described in the accompanying reports of the commanding Generals of division. I transmit herewith copies of the most important telegraphic instructions sent from these headquarters to the different organizations of the command. from which the progress of events can be quite accurately traced. I cannot speak too highly of the efficiency displayed by the troops under the most trying ordeals, and where all organizations engaged conducted themselves so courageously it would be difficult to undertake apecial mention. My Adjutant-General, my aides, and other members of my staff conversed many verbal instructions during the day to points most hotty contested, and assisted materially in the repeated successes of the battle.

"During the night of Heb. 4 and the following day the insurgents of the city were greatly agitated, fearing for their personal salety. A portion, to the number of about \$100, had been enrolled in a secret society for the purpose of attacking our troops within the city and performing incendiary work, while the insurgents pressed us from without. This nurpose was well known, and an attack upon our forces both in front and rear was anticipated. So admirably, however, had Gen. Hughes, the Provost Marshal General, disposed of 3,000 troops of his command that the rising was suppressed wherever attempted. His action was quick and decisive. Early on the morning of the 5th the police companies so effectively delivered thair fire upon these assembling organizations that they were dispersed and discouraged. Their loss in killed and wounded could not have been above fifty or sixty. They made no further very dangerous demonstrations until the night of Feb. 23, when they suffered a most severe punishment.

in the rivery dangerous demonstrations until the night of Feb. 23, when they suffered a most severe punishment.

"The movement on Calvocan, Feb. 10, was made with the intention of placing our northern line in better tactical condition, and consisted in swinging the left of den. MacArthur's division to the front. That officer had requested to do this shortly after the 5th inst., but was informed that we would await an anticipated concentration of the enemy on our left, where its activity was daily increasing. It was expected that if we remained quiet for a short time the enemy would collect its routed forces, which we could not pursue, and would place them in position on our northern front. Our expectations were partially realized, and when he had massed his forces on our left, which we were informed numbered some 4,000, but which, in fact, did not exceed 2,000, the movement was made and was attended with our accustomed success. A reference to the accompanying copies of telegrams inclicates quite clearly the intent and character of this movement.

"I transmit here with reports of several of my

ment.

I transmit herewith reports of several of my staff officers submitted by my direction.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"E.S. OTIS.

"Major-General U.S. Volunteers, Commanding."

FILIPINO PROTEST TO THE NATIONS Accuse Our Soldiers of Violatingsthe Bule of Civilized Warfare.

Special Cable Despatch to THE Sixs. LONDON, May 31 - A despatch to the Sun from ome says that the "Filipino Conquittee in Europe" resterday forwarded to all of the Euopean Governments and to Japança special eret memorial, under the date of May 20. rotesting against the excesses of the American army in the Philippines and inclosing sworn declarations of alleged barbarities comnitted by the Americans. The memorial, "to protect weak nations against the tyranny of a mighty nation," requests the Governments addressed to forward protests to the United tates against the American excesses, with the object of "compelling the Americans to subnit to the rules of civilized warfare."

Agoncillo, the Filipino envoy, is now in Rome Bishop of Manila, and urging the appointment

A DENIAL FROM AGUINALDO. He Is Not Dead and Does Not Contemplate Committing Suicide.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. Pants, May 31.-The Filipino Junta in Paris has received a cablegram from Aguinaldo conradicting the report of his death and ridiculing the idea of his committing suicide

Lieut. Gillmore Safe.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-The following cableram was received at the Navy Department ecretary Navy, Washington . MANILA, May 31. this morning:

"Escaped Spanish prisoner reports seeing Gillmore and some sailors well. Gillmore allowed horse.

Lieut J. C. Gillmore and fourteen enlisted men were captured by insurgents at Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, on April 12. They composed a landing party from the gunboat Yorktown, which hat been sent there to rescue the Spanish garrison from the rebeis who were besieging it.

To Establish a Military Post at Bismarck. WASHINGTON, May 31.-After a conference o-day with Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota Secretary Alger decided to establish a two-company military post at Bismarck, in the Senator's State. Congress appropriated \$40,000 for this purpose, but owing to the demand for troops in the Philippines the post has not been established.

Whiteman in Dansville.

ROCHESTER, May 31.-Alonzo J. Whiteman, who was arrested in New York city for passing worthless checks and was released in \$500 bail, which enabled him to make his escape from the authorities, has come straight back to his home in Dansville, Livingston county, so a despatch from that town says.

Thrown from His Wheel and Fatally Injured. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 31.-While riding the wheel ridden by Elmer Scatchard broke down, throwing him violently to the ground. He sustained injuries which caused his death soon afterward. Mr. Scatchard was the pro-prietor of the Oneonta Knitting Mills.

Roosevelt and Platt Expected to Meet To-Day.

Benjamin B. Odeil, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, came to this city om Newburg resterdar and talked with ongressmen Sherman and Littauer. It is ex-ected that Gov. Boosevelt will have a confer-nce with Senator Platt and Mr. Odell to-day.

Monnett After a Defunct Trus.. Tol.EDO, O., May 31 .- Attorney-General Mon-

Toleno, O., May Sl.—Attorney-General Mon-nett has summoned a large number of railroad men to Columbus to give testimony in an action instituted against the Central Coal and Coke Company. The concern is now defunct. It was a trust, so called, of Ohio coal mines. Monnett says even though the concern is out of business the former stockholders are amen-able to the laws if it is found the company was a trust.

Prof. Herrick Wins the Cartwright Prize, NEWARK, O., May 31.-Prof. Charles J. Her-NEWARE, O., May 31.—Prof. Charles J. Herrick of the Dennison University, Granville, O., has just been notified that he is the winner of the Cartwright prize of \$500 at Columbia University, New York.

The prize offered was for the best essay on metical subjects, and is open to the world. Prof. Herrick is only 30 years old. He wrote on the "Brain of the Fish."

Acquitted of Murdering Her Daughter. LONG BRANCH, May 31.-Mrs. Margaret Butwas acquitted at Freehold this afternoon of he charge of murdering her daughter Lizzie.

During a free fight at the Butler house in this ett on Jan. 14 a lighted larne was thrown by Mrs. Butler, which struck Lizzie in the face. The latter died at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital the next night. Lizzle a ante-mortem statement was. "Mother did it." Dr. Purves Will Not Leave Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 31.-It was learned -night that the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves. Professor of New Testament Exegesis in the Princeton Theological Seminary, has declined the call recently extended to him by the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. Dr. Purves gives as his reasons the many ties connecting him with the university and his interest in his work here.

"Ed" Scannell Guilty of Taking a Bribe Edward J. Scannell, half-brother of the Fire commissioner, was found guilty yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions of accepting a bribe of \$250 from Frank J. McGowan of 1423 Second avenue for "influence" in procuring for McGowan a job in the Fire Department. He will be sentenced on Friday.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Receipts Increasing The receipts of the various divisions of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on Tuesday were \$45,89k, an increase of \$2,380 over the corresponding day last year. The receipts for the first thirty days in May last year were \$781.428; this year they were \$945,502, an in-crease of \$103,074. GEN. OTIS WILL DECIDE.

ASKED IF HE WILL NEED MORE

TE OPS IN THE PHILIPPINES. If He Says "Yes" the President Will Issue a Call for Volunteers, as No More Regulars Can Be Spared - He Will Have 24,000 Regu lars When Those on the Way Reach Him.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-After a conference between President McKinley and Secretary Alger this morning a cablegram was sent to Gen. Otts asking him if he would need more troops beyond the 24,000 that he will have when those on the way reach him and after the colunteers, have been withdrawn, If Gen. Otis replies "yes," troops will be raised by a call for volunteers, as no more regulars will be sent. end of the rainy season to call for, enlist, equip and transport the additional troops, and he was asked to give a prompt and direct reply to the query whether he needed them. This decision was not based on any new in-

formation from Gen. Otis about the situation in the Philippines, but grew out of the disquieting desparches published in American newspapers under Manila date. In view of these publications it was deemed best to ascertain from Gen. Otis the 'rue situation,'in order that no time might be lost, should he want more men, in getting them ready for service. The question of sending more regulars to Manila was talked over at length. Figures showing the number of regular troops now in the United States who are not under orders to proceed to the Philippines were examined with a view to determining whether any more could be spared for service abroad. The number of regular troops now in foreign service is 42,500, including those under orders to pro-ceed to the Philippines. The present enlisted strength of the regular army is about 63,000 men, thus seaving about 20,000 regular troops on duty in the United States and Alaska. Those on foreign service consist of 24,000 in the Philippines, 10,000 in Cuba and 2,500 in Porto Rico. The small body of regulars in Hawali is included in the 20,000 on home service.

2.600 in Porto Rico. The small body of regulars in Hawali is included in the 20,000 on home service.

After a careful consideration it was decided that if then, the constant of the action of the act lent, and, if not, to telegraph the depar men' his estimate of how many more men would be needed. The answer of Gen. Otts is

would be needed. The answer of Gen. Offs is expected to-morrow.

The highest estimate of the number of troops required by him was stated by Gen. Offs to be 30,000. He has made that estimate two or three timess in his official despatches. Assuming that he has not changed his opinion, it will be necessary for the Government to call for at least 15,000 volunteers under the authority given the President to enlist a volunteer army of 35,000 men. Whether more than that number will be called for should Gen. Otts stick to his original estimate has not been determined.

HARVARD'S MEDICAL TEACHING. Plans Made to Establish a College of Com-

parative Medicine. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31. - Plans are already well matured for the creation of a college of Comparative Medicine at Harvard University an institution which will promote research work in original lines. It will be an institution under which the different medical departments of the university—the Harvard Medical School, the Harvard Veterinary School and the Harvard Vental College—are to be coordinated. The corporation of Harvard University has set aside \$369,000, including part of the munificent gift of the late Henry L. Pierce, to erect and carry on a laboratory, to be named after him, for research on these lines. It is estimated that \$600,000 additional will be required. It is proposed that the new college shall give the same facilities for research as the Pasteur Institute of Paris, the Jenner Institute of London and the Institute of Hygiene of Berlin, it will offer to the medical students of the university opportunity to fit themselves for the work of specialists. of the university—the Harvard Medical School,

ANDREWS'S PENSION PLAN

Will Insure His Lafe for the Benefit of Chicago Teachers' Fund.

CHICAGO, May 31. - Superintendent Andrews of the city schools, has announced his intention of having his life insured for \$10,000 for the enefit of the Pension Fund for Teachers. In benefit of the Pension Fund for Teachers. In addition to having his life insured for the fund he will make it his residuary legatee, and will use his influence to get teachers, principals and all others who may have estates to bestow and are interested to make the fund their residuary legatee. He will ask Miss Goggin, the newly elected President of the Teachers' Pederation, to appoint a committee to solicit the cooperation of teachers and principals, and if possible to get them to agree to the scheme.

TO FIGHT SHERMAN FOR SPEAKER. National Ticket Brokers' Association Begins a Campaign Against Him.

DETROIT. Mich., May 31.-The Ticket Brokers' Association of America has begun fight against the election of Congressman James S. Sherman of New York as Speaker o the House of Representatives, and F. T. Lin-denberger, a broker here, who was appointed by the association to conduct the campaign, by the association to conduct the campaign, has issued a series of resolutions. These resolutions say that Congressman Sherman, while a man of brilliancy and geoius, is notorious as a smooth political manipulator and that by all the tricks and methods known to unscrupious solitics" he forced the Anti-Scalping bill through the House of Representatives. They continue by saying "his affiliations with the trust and conspicuous legislative services for the New York Central Ralicad and other gigantic corporations provehim unworthy of the position of Speaker."

Healer Fowler Not Indicted.

The Grand Jury at White P.ains vesterday voted not to indict Mrs. Clarence Fowler of Mount Vernon, a Christian Science "healer The case in question arose from the death on May 4 of Mrs. Charlotte M. Barquet of Mount Vernon, whom Mrs. Fowler undertook to cure of dropsy by the methods of Christian of dropsy by the methods of Christian Science. Coroner A. T. Banning held Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Barquet's children, Liston and Ethel, under \$1.00 ball each on charges of manslaughter in the second degree. District Attorney Andrews, who presented the case to the Grand Jury, said this afternoon that no indictment had been found because it had not been shown that Mrs. Fowler received compensation for her services.

More Arrests for the Humphries Lynching, Dallas, Tex., May 31.-Joseph Williams, W. B. Brooks, W. A. Johns and Pony Reasoner well-known citizens of Henderson county, were lodged in sail at Athens last night ac cused of being members of the mob that lynched the three Humphries men at Aley one week ago. These make a total of eight men in jail charged with participating in the crime.

The wedding of Miss Caroline Lydia Good-

ridge and John H. Iselin was celebrated yes terday afternoon at Riverdale on the Hudson The bride is a daughter of the late Frederic foodridge, and the bridegroom is a son of the late John Iselin. The ceremony took place in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Edward Goodridge of Exeter, N. H., uncle of the bride, officialing. Hanan-Hutton.

The wedding of Miss Georgia Elizabeth Hut ton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert John Hutton, to James Taylor Hanan, son of John H. Hanan, took place last night in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. George F. Breed, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

Butterworth-Stoddard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.-Frank Butterworth, the well-known Yale football coach and graduate of the class of 1825, and Miss Esther A. Stoddard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Escaled G. Stoddard, were married at the home of the bride at noon to-day.

KNICKERBOCKER COMES IN AFIRE. Run on the Jersey Flats After Discharging

Part of Her Cotton. A fire in the main hold of the Cromwell line steamship Knickerbocker, which arrived yes terday morning from New Orleans, gave her commander, Capt. Post, and his officers and rew a sleepless time of it for two days and nights coming up the coast. The ship was just outh of Hatteras when at 4 o'clock on Mon day morning the messroom steward saw smoke coming out of a ventilator. The fifteen cabin passengers and thirty steer age passengers were naleep. When they got up they found three lines of hose stretched on the main deck. The Captain had bored three holes in the deck and was dousing the smouldering cargo, consisting of cotton and molasses. Steam was turned into the perforated pipes in the main hold to help the water along.

molasses. Beam was turned into the perforated pipes in the main hold to help the water along.

On Tuesday smoke found its way into the fireroom abult the after transverse bulkhead of the main hold. It was mingled with a suffocating gas and an almost unbearable smell. The firemen had to come on deck for air. Thereafter they worked in relays, about five minutes at a time. The smoke did not reach the quarters of the passengers. They saw it coming from the fireroom ventilators and other places, but as Capt. Post and his officers made light of it they were not frightened.

The fire was apparently under control before daylight yesterday, as smoke no longer came into the fireroom. Capt. Post did not report the fire at Quarantine, and the reporters there saw no signs of it. The ship got up to her pier in the North River, at the foot of Carlisle street, at 18:20 A. M. After her passengers had been landed the hatches were taken off and her crew attempted to put out the fire, while a gang of longshoremen took out cargo from the main hold. At 2.P. M. they had succeeded in discharging 7(8) bales of cotton and some molasses and other merchandise. Then the fire burst out afresh, overpowering three longshoremen, Patrick Kelly and Patrick McCarthy of 8 Albany street and James Powers of 103 Greenwich street. They were taken to the pier, where they revived. The hatches were put on again and a measenger was sent to the fireboat Zophar Mills at the Battery. The tugs Baltic and Edwin Hawley accompanied the Knickerbocker out into the stream. She was run on the flats between Liberty and Ellis islands. The hatches were again taken off and the Knickerbocker out into the stream. She was run on the flats between Liberty and Ellis islands. The hatches were again taken off and the Knickerbocker out into the stream. She was run on the flats between Liberty and Ellis islands. The hatches were again taken off and the Knickerbocker out into the stream. She was run on the flats between Liberty and Ellis islands. The flatches were again taken off wasn't big enough to drown out the blaze, as the big New Yorker was called into service 4 P. M.

The fire was extinguished about 6 o'clock.

THE NEWARK MAY NOT GO TO SAMOA: The German Ambassador Requests That

She Be Not Ordered There. WASHINGTON, May 31 -On account of repre entations made to the State Department by the German Ambassador in Washington, it i incortain whether the cruiser Newark will be sent to Samoa to relieve the Philadelphia. It understood that the statement made by the Ambassador was informal, and practically amounted to a suggestion that no orders for the Newark to proceed to Apia be sent to that vessel on her arrival at Valparaiso, Chili. Just what are the reasons of the German Govern ment for this action cannot be definitely ascertained, but it is said that Germany has ex-pressed the belief that the present satisfactory status of international and domestic political affairs in Samoa might be changed should the United States assign another large warship to Samoan waters. This is a somewhat inconsistent attitude on the part of tiermany, as she has two warships in Samoan waters, while Great Britain, the other treaty power, has the same number.

has two warships in Samoan waters, while Great Britain, the other treaty power, has the same number.

With the withdrawal of the United States at Apia will be the Badger, formerly a merchant steamer and converted into an armed transport for use in the war with Spain. She is not a war vessel, and cannot compare in fighting efficiency with any of the British and German shibs. On March 15 the Navy Department sant an order to Admiral Kautz to return to the United States with the Philadelphia as soon as he was satisfied that the political situation would permit him to do so. He recently informed the Navy Department that he would return to San Francisco on the Philadelphia about June 25. It is therefore probable that he will leave Apia for the United States in a few days. The publication in the newspateers that the Newark would be ordered to Samoa was the basis for the suggestion of the German Ambassador. No action on the Ambassador's request has been taken.

The Newark is expected to arrive at Valparaiso to-morrow or next day, and she may be held or sent to Callao to await the determination of the Government.

LOTS OF MONEY BEHIND THIS ROAD. Many Millionaires Among the Owners of

the Chestnut Ridge Railroad. A ten-mile-long railroad which has just been ompleted and which starts from Lehigh Gap and runs in the direction of Delaware Water Gap, Pa., numbers among its owners some of the richest men in the United States. These owners are J. Pierpent Morgan, Col. John Jacob Astor, Howard Gould, George A. Helme, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, William T. Wardwell. Treasurer Standard Oll Company; J. S. Sutphen, Sr., and J. S. Sutphen, Jr., Clarence H. Mackay, Frederick Booss, Theodore Hagaman, Harry Payne Whitney, M. A. Helme, G. Hensens, Capt, John J. Pheips, Anthony Drexei Biddle, United States Senator William A. Clark, George W. Gail of Baltimore, F. C. Sayles of Pawtucket, R. I. E. C. Potter, George Crocker of California, E. S. Sutro, James G. Boemer, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, W. E. D. Stokes, R. H. L. Townsend, Former Comptroller James A. Roberts, J. Jennings McComb. George F. Hawkins, John Vinton Dahlgren and C. W. McMurran.

John Vinton Dahlgren is the President of the railroad, C. W. McMurran Vice-President and G. H. L. Morton Secretary and Treasurer.

While the new line was constructed for the ostensible purpose of tapping a manufacturing plant belonging to its projectors there is a possibility that it may in time become a connecting link between the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Dolaware, Lackawanna and Western. The little road is known as the Chestnut Ridge Railroad, and all its stock, which was issued by the Knickerbocker Trust Company, has been subscribed for. well, Treasurer Standard Oll Company; J. S.

WON'T MIX WITH ANARCHISTS. Why the Engineers Have Left the Brooklyn

Central Labor Union. Brooklyn engineers held a mass meeting last night in Whiteford's Hall, at Willoughby and Jay streets, under the auspices of Eccentric Engineers' Union, No. 3, and decided to withdraw from the Centrai Labor Union of Brooklyn because that organization has admitted alleged Anarchist unions connected with the local Central Federation of Labor to membership.

GOV. JONES WANTS TO BE SENATOR. Will Fight for Mr. Berry's S. at on an Anti

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 31,-Gov. D. Jones to-day announced his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator J. H. Berry. Among other things the Governor

said:
"At the proper time I will make a plat-form known. I will say now, however, that in my judgment the dominant and overshadow-ing issue will be the truste."



Renewed Activity

In business circles has given such an impetu to our trade that orders are flowing numbers to almost overwhelm us. We must have struck the keynote of popular favor with the suits and topcoats that we make to order for

\$15 NO MORE There's an assortment as full of novelties in

men's clothes as it is of staple patterns. \$30

e'sewhere would not pay for the finished suit

or Topcoat you get from us.

Your money back if dissatisfied. W. C. LOFTUS & CO., Sun Building, near Brooklyn Bridge. 1:91 Broadway, near 28th St.

NO ARMOR AT \$300 A TON.

NOT A BID WITHIN THE LIMIT OF COST FIXED BY CONGRESS.

Only One Formal Bid Made and That at 5450 a Ton, the Deliveries to Begin on Jan. 1,1964—The Carnegie and Rethiehem Companies Offer to Furnish It at \$400 WASHINGTON, May 31.-As was expected, the Navy Department has falled to secure any bids for furnishing armor for vessels under construction or recently authorized within the

limit of cost fixed by Congress in the last Naval Appropriation bill. Bids for furnishing this armor were opened at the Navy Depart-ment to-day and the only formal proposal submitted was manifestly not worthy of ecnsider ation, not only on account of the price named not be delivered for nearly five years. This came from Bernstine Brothers of San Franciseo, who offered to furnish the armor at \$450 a ton, the deliveries to begin on Jan. 1. 1904. The firm had never competed before, and their ability to comply with the requirements of the department's specifications is no known to the ordnance officers. Two other propositions were submitted, but not as formal bids. They came from the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethiehem Iron Company, both Pennsylvania concerns, which have here tofore provided all the armor used on battleships, armored cruisers and monitors. Facilities concern said that it could not furnish the armor required for less than the price paid for that for the Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin-\$400 a ton, or \$100 more than the maximum price fixed by Congress.

The armor for which advertisements were issued and the bids opened to-day is for the three battieships and four monitors authorized by the naval act of last year and the three armored cruisers and three battleships provided for in the act of March 3, 1882. In the last-mentioned act Congress provided that in procuring armor for the three battleships and four monitors of last year's act "the Secretary of the Navy may contract for suitable armor for said vessels under the limitations as to price for the same as fixed by this act." The words "this act were understood to have been inserted through an error and should have read "that act," as in the original copy. The Navy Department, however, had no discretion and is bound by the provision of the act of March 3, 1883, that all vessels authorized last year, as well as those authorized this year, cannot be armored unless the armor is secured at \$500 a that or lass. Another embarrassment is that the act of March 3, 1883, furbles the Navy Department from making contracts for the construction of the six armored vessels it authorized until armor at \$500 a ton or less had been secured.

The reasons for the refusal of the Carnegie and Bethlehem comranies to bid are given in the letters from them opened to-day. The Carnegie Company's letter follows:

"Referring to your advertisements, &c., inviting proposals for about 24,000 tons of armor plate and appurtenances, we regret to inform you that, owing to the conditions in reference to ballistic requirements, at malated in the circular, in order to fulfil which would necessitate the armor being manufactured under the latest Krupp system, thereby entailing a much increased cost of manufactured we are unable to tender, under the limiting price per ton set forth in the proposal. We are quite willing, however, to furnish all or any part of this armor under the same conditions and prices governing our present contracts for the armor of the Wisconsin and Illinois, Very respectfully.

"The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited."

"The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited."

"The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited." three battleships and four mouitors authorized by the naval act of last year and the

"By C. M. Schwab. President."
In its letter the Bethlehem Company said:
"We regret that owing to the great severity
of the ballistic tests, which necessitates the
employment of a Kruppized procese, it is impossible for us to furnish the armor at the
prices stipulated by Congress at the maximum
that can be paid. We are precared to furnish
all or any part of this armor at the same price
and under the same conditions as the armor
which we are now making for the Lillnois and
Alabama.

Alabama. "The Bethlehem Iron Company,
"By Robert Li' Driman, President. "By Robert Lit Driman, President."

The naval officials, while expecting such a result, were very much disappointed over the outcome. Bear Admiral Charles O'Neil, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, said that the only relief of the Navy Department was to appeal to Congress. Meanwhile the contracts for the six ships carried by the act of March 3 last cannot be made. The vessels affected by the refusal of the two principal armor-making companies to bid are the armored cruisers California, Nebraska and West Virginia, the battleships Maine, Ohio, Missouri, New Jersey, Georgia and Pennsylvania, and the moutours Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida and Wysoming.

SOLDIER FIRES AT POLICEMAN.

One Shot Took Effect in the Arm and Another Killed a Brother Soldier. WASHINGTON, May 31.-Private Aaron Bishop of Company G. Fifth U. S. Volunteers, wa shot and instantly killed to-night at the Pennsylvania Railroad station by Private Dock M. Tharpe of Company A. same regiment. The regiment was mustered out to-day at Camp Meade, and six of the soldiers on their way to their homes in the South stopped over a few hours waiting for the train. In the interval they drank considerable and were bolsterous at the station.

Tharpe, on being reproved by Policeman Acton, drew his revolver and fired five shots at him. Acton was shot in the right arm and Bishop was struck in the temple by a stray bullet dying instantly. bullet dying instantly.

Tharpe is 2d years of age and lives at Walthall, Miss. He was locked up. Bishop was 23 years old and was a native of Gadsden, Ala.

Pingree's Supporter and a Recent Candidate for the Senate Passes Away. DETROIT, Mich., May 31.-Albert Pack, one of

THE HON. ALBERT PACK

the richest lumbermen in Michigan and fore most of the Republican politicians supporting Gov. Pingree, died this morning of the Gov. Pingree, died this morning of the effects of a surgical operation which was undertaken to remove galistones. Mr. Pack had large lumber and street railway interests in Detroit Cleveland and Aipena, He was the candidate for the United States Senate against Senator Burrows, last January. He has not been in robust health for some years, but his death came as a surprise. By will be leaves about a million dollars to his wife and two children. His death was hastened by his hard labors in the Senatorial campaign.

MRS. DE NAVARRO SAILS AWAY. Flowers from Her Parting Bouquet Kept as Mementos of Her Visit Here.

Mary Anderson-Navarro and her husband Antonio de Navarro, sailed on the Majestic yesterday for their home in England. This has been the former actress's first visit to this counbeen the former actress's first visit to this country since her retirement from the stage. There were many people on the White Star line pier to see her depart. Mrs. de Navarro stood on the lower deck after the gangpink had been drawn up and threw her bouquet, flower by flower, to her friends on the shore, who picked them up to be kent as mementos. She had received much complimentary attention during her stay here, both from acquaintances and the public. She said repeatedly that she had no intention of ever returning to the stage.

The Weather. The increased heat of the past two days was the beginning of a warm wave which is likely to last to day and to-morrow and be somewhat more intense, being followed then by cooler weather. East of the Mississippi the temporature yesterday ranged be-tween 80° and 14°; west of that river it was from 20° to 50° cooler, and was below the normal for the season. In Montana and Wyoming the temperature in the morning ranged from freezing point to de above. The great difference in temperature was the cause of severe local storms in the central States and the upper Mississippi Valley. Save for the local storms fair weather was general. There was an area of low pressure of some force central north of Lake Superior, and a second depression on the north Pacific coast. An area of high pressure covered the Middle and South Atlantic States.

In this city the day was fair and warmer; average

humidity 52 per cent.; wind west to southwest, average velocity 12 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.04, 3 P. M.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the

moneter and also by 1 at 50 s thermometer; street level is shown in the annexed table; -Official Nan. -Official 1899, 1898, 1899, 18 WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR THURSDAY. For New England and eastern New York, local rains and thunderstorms Thursday: Friday, fair; brisk to high southwesterly winds and squall. For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Vir-

ginia, unsettled but generally fair weather Thursday

and probably Friday; brisk southwesterly winds.
For western New York, fair and cooler Thursday

brisk westerly winds; Friday fair.

Adrertisement.

RIPANS JINCLES.

A sailor who came from Hong-Kong Had suffered from heartburn so long He despaired of a cure. But he found relief sure, With Ripans to help him along.

There was a young dealer in wool Who felt weary and dreary and dult. But when Ripans he used He felt greatly enthused, And of energy soon he was full. There was a young follow named Kenny, Who of atomach disorders had many. He took Ripans at last And his troubles were past— Two doses, egad, for a ponny!

A real estate dealer named Bown

A Bowery shoeblack named Les, From flattilence seldom was free, Until Ripans so prim "Trock the wind" out of him, And he said in surprise, "Hully Gee!"

When a fellow is fond of his glass, He often has headaches—alas! But with Ripans to take He getts rid of the ache And away all such troubles will pass.

A girl with the worst of complexions Took Ripans, each day, with directions. In a short time her skin Admiration did win— It was one of her greatest perfections! A public school to wher named Kate Was in pain every time that she ate, She gave Ripans a trial And makes no denial That she found them a remedy great!

In New York a millionaire's daughter, The was seasiek when crossing the waughtes, Who was seasick when crossing the waughte Took some Ripans Tabules Just according to rules, And relief all the voyage they brought heri

There is nothing so quickly can bring Relief from dyspepsia's sting, As Ripana, we know, For they fix people so They can eat almost any old thing. There was a young clerk in a bank.
Whose stomach from rich disbes shrank,
Now he sats any food
In a satisfied mood—
And he's only got Ripans to thank.

Little Miss Muffett sat on a tuffet, Eating her curds and whey, She took fitpans after, with confident laughter, Indigestion to frighten away,

Mary had a little lamb, Potatose and mint sauce.
And then she ate a cucumber
Which filled her with remorse.
What cured the girl so quickly of
Her fearful indigestion?
Her parents say that Ripans is
The answer to that question!

f you're always hale and hearty, well-content and uncomplaining.
Then you're one cult of a hundred, and your counterparts are few.
But nineteen out of twenty of the ninety-nine remaining.

Would they cleanse their blood with Ripans might be fortunate as you.

shough his appetite was normal yet he had a weak digestion.

But he overcame the trouble through a neighbor's kind suggestion.

When he are a hearty meal he found no ill effects would follow.

Be it morning, noon or evening, if a Ripans he would swallow.

To set the morbid system right, Put Ripans to the test; They whet the lagging appetite And make the food digest.

The supper he had eaten lay in such a mighty hummock.

He imagined Mount Vesuvius had settled on his stomach.

But out of his experience there grew a wise de-Now each night he takes a Ripans, and his slumber is circian.

She was willen and despondent and was void of an-imation. on account of torpid liver and a singuish circulation. But Ripans to the rescue came with quick and full completences.

And now she is a paragon of energy and aweetness. lay in troubled slumber, and in vain I sought to

For I dreamed a dozen demons danced in gies upon my breast.

my breast.

I next evening took a Ripans, to set my stomach right,
And I dreamed the blessed angels sang me lullables all night. "Affliction sere long time I bore, Physicians" skill was vain," Till Ripaus did my health restore, And made me well again.

Though in Spring the young man's jaundice Turns his skin to safron hue. A judicious use of Ripans Renovates him through and through.

OI OMI CLUIHING

43 years' manufacturing experience guaran-

tees the pre-eminence of our ready-to-wear SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS from popular fabrics in all the new Gray

Shades-Checks and Stripes. Brokaw Bros. Astor Place and Fourth Avenue.

Lieut.-Commander Potts Sues for Divorce. WASHINGTON, May 31.-Proceedings were instituted in the District Court to-day by Lieut. Commander Templin Morris Potts for divorce from his wife, Anna Powers Potts, on the ground of desertion. The petition says the ground of desertion. The petition says the couple were married in Philadelphia in 1883, and have one child. Mrs. Potts, it is charged, deserted her husband four years ago, going to Europe, where she has since resided in a chateau she had erected in the Austrian Tyrol. It is alleged that she has repeatedly announced her intent of making it her permanent place of abode.

If You Haven't Tried It Before Begin now, and learn what other leading summer resort advertisers have discovered through advertising in The Sun. The result, a desirable, well-paying clientage.—Adv.

"MONEY TALKS."

ment out, send it to us, and we will simply dip it in

the lines below, cut this advertise-

Sign your name and address on

"FIREPROOFINE," "USE IT IN THE WASH," we will return it to you promptly.

If you can then ignite the paper

or set it on fire, we hereby agree to pay you

by all representative dealers.

\$50,000 on demand. You cannot distinguish the difference after "Fireproofine" has been used. For sale

> Name ...... Address .....

Sign in ink or pencil. FABRIC FIREPROOFINE CO., 26 E. 23d St